

## 03050110-060

(Toms Creek)

### General Description

Watershed 03050110-060 is located in Richland County and consists primarily of *Toms Creek* and its tributaries. The watershed occupies 32,976 acres of the Sandhills and Upper Coastal Plain regions of South Carolina. The predominant soil types consist of an association of the Dothan-Norfolk-Vaughan-Marlboro-Chastain series. The erodibility of the soil (K) averages 0.20 and the slope of the terrain averages 4%, with a range of 0-15%. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 51.4% forested land, 32.2% agricultural land, 13.4% forested wetland (swamp), 1.4% urban land, 0.8% water, 0.6% nonforested wetland (marsh), and 0.2% barren land.

Toms Creek watershed contains a total of 60.5 stream miles and 231.4 acres of lake waters, all classified FW. The headwaters of Toms Creek flow through Haithcock Pond and Westons Pond before being joined by Ray Branch. The creek then flows through Drafts Pond and accepts drainage from McKenzie Creek before flowing into the Congaree River. Another natural resource in the watershed is the Congaree National Park, which extends across the lower end of the watershed.

### Surface Water Quality

<u>Station #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Description</u>
C-579	BIO	FW	TOMS CREEK AT POWER LINE & RR TRACK
C-072	P/INT	FW	TOMS CREEK AT SC 48

*Toms Creek* - There are two SCDHEC monitoring sites along Toms Creek. This is a blackwater system, characterized by naturally low pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Although pH excursions were noted, they were typical of values seen in such systems and considered natural, not standards violations. Aquatic life uses are partially supported at the upstream site (*C-579*), based on macroinvertebrate community data. At the downstream site (*C-072*), aquatic life uses are fully supported. There is a significant increasing trend in pH, which suggests changing conditions in this stream. In sediments, a very high concentration of cadmium was measured in 2000. Di-N-butylphthalate, benzoic acid, and P,P'DDD (a metabolite of DDT) were measured in the 1999 sediment sample. Although the use of DDT was banned in 1973, it is very persistent in the environment. Significant decreasing trends in five-day biochemical oxygen demand and turbidity suggest improving conditions for these parameters. Recreational uses are partially supported at this site due to fecal coliform bacteria excursions.

### NPDES Program

There are currently no point source dischargers in this watershed.

### Growth Potential

There is a low potential for growth in this watershed, which contains a portion of the Town of Eastover. U.S. 378 and Bluff Road cross the area, together with two rail lines. The area along Garners Ferry Road is the only area of potential growth.